

Prionapteryx nebulifera.—This Pyralid occurs at Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y., where I found its silken, sand-grain-coated tubes, on small huckleberry bushes on May 30, 1911, and again on May 18, 1913. Previous records are from the southern states and the Pine Barrens of New Jersey.—WM. T. DAVIS.

A CORRECTION.

Line 5 from bottom on page 148 of the June number pertains to *Trichopodopsis* and not to *Trichiopoda*. It should read:

Type, *Musca (Dictya) pennipes* J. C. Fab.

Trichiopoda Latreille.

Synonyms, *Trichopoda* auct. pt. *Polistomyia* Townsend.

Parasitic in Acridiidae (*Dissostcira*) so far as known. Deposits flat-oval macrotype eggs on host. Described in Tax. Musc. Flies (1908), pp. 132-133.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF MAY 20.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held May 20, 1913, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President Charles L. Pollard in the chair, with 27 members and two visitors present.

Mr. Schaeffer exhibited specimens and spoke on the North American species of the genus *Rhizophagus*, referring particularly to the holoarctic distribution of some species, leading to the discovery of some heretofore unsuspected synonymy, as in the case of the species he had described as *robustus* from Long Island, New Jersey and Kentucky, which is identical with the European *parallellocollis* and *dimidiatus* which is the same as the European *dispar*. Mr. Schaeffer described some of the characters employed which indicate specific differences, the dilation of the second stria near base, the apparently ten-jointed antennæ, the spines or teeth of the tibiæ, and the larger head of the male, especially noticeable in *cylindricus*, and referred to his correspondence with Colonel Casey, Mr. Chas. Liebeck and Mr. A. Méquignon, who has written on the European species and recently described *R. fenyesei* and *R. grouvellei* from the Pacific coast. He regretted that the description of a few species from unique examples cast some doubt on their validity and said

that the western *minutus* and eastern *remotus* were so far also separable only by feeble characters. The Atlantic coast species appear to be *parallelocollis*, *dispar*, and *remotus*.

The position of the genus in the classification was discussed by Messrs. Leng and Schaeffer, the former favoring a closer relation with the Monotomidæ.

Mr. Engelhardt exhibited Lepidoptera from Claremont, N. H., collected early in May, and spoke especially of the early character of the season, which seemed to be as far advanced in Claremont as here. Claremont is situated in the valley of the Sugar River, a tributary of the Connecticut, and possesses well kept streets shaded by elms and sugar maples, while nearby are forest clad hills reaching their climax in Ascutney Mountain, over 3,000 feet high. Repeated visits have been made by Messrs. Dow and Engelhardt during June, July and August and the present visit from May 1 to 4 was made principally to collect early Noctuids. A list of those captured is appended to these minutes. The collecting by day was confined to nearby groves of White Pine and Hemlock and by night to the electric lights with which Claremont is well provided. Photographs of the locality were exhibited.

Mr. Angell asked the derivation of the word butterfly, and received several answers. Mr. Dow said it dated back beyond the tenth century.

Mr. Schaeffer suggested it was analogous in origin to the word buttercup, and referred to the prevailing yellow coloration of common species of *Colias*.

Dr. Lutz confirmed this view as having been previously advanced, but called attention to another, referring to its excrement resembling butter; cf. O. D. boterschijte.

A paper by Mr. Harris, attached to these minutes, was read by the secretary in which he described the destruction of a tiger beetle in his cabinet by a Tineid moth, the larva of which lived within the beetle and pupated there, forcing the head away from the thorax, but not detaching it until the moth emerged.

The paper was discussed by several members; Mr. Davis said such attacks were not uncommon in collections of Noctuids, Mr. Roberts recalled a similar destruction of *Eacles imperialis*, Mr. Grossbeck added that there was an omnivorous moth, *Plodia interpunctella*, with which he had trouble before, a box of Lepidoptera going fast under its attacks, and he suspected Mr. Harris's visitor to be the same.

Mr. Bischoff exhibited a specimen of *Cicindela 6-guttata* with the white markings reduced to an apical dot taken at Upper Montclair, May 4.

Mr. Dickerson exhibited a plant of the naked broom rape (*Thalesia uniflora*) collected at Nutley, N. J., Mar. 18, with root lice (Rhizobiinæ) clustered about the roots and accompanied by specimens of the ant *Lasius latipes*—which he said was a usual combination in his experience, not only on this plant, but on Asters, when it became a pest for which the remedy was ground tobacco.

The exhibit was discussed by Messrs. Comstock, Olsen and Davis, the latter pointing out that some species of ants rarely come to surface, but care for the root lice from the egg stage up.

Mr. Dow spoke of *Tenebrioides dubius* occurring most commonly on apple, but also on cherry, hickory, oak, maple, chestnut, will and elm, and of *Psenocerus supernotatus* which he had hatched from twigs of *Rhus glabra*. Two males hatched first and fought, the larger chewing the antennæ off the smaller. Later a female hatched, and when observed had gone to house-keeping with the cripple.

Mr. Leng spoke of *Chlanius leucoscelis* and the species of *Lophoglossus* and their local distribution.

Mr. Angell spoke of the excellent collecting at Westwood, N. J., especially for water beetles and Carabidæ. The best locality was in a ditch cut for drainage purposes, four or five feet deep and about 200 feet from the Hackensack River and two miles northeast of the railroad station. There he had taken 50 species.

Mr. Sherman said he thought the ponds at Lakehurst, from which Mr. Roberts and he had taken 94 species in three days collecting, would still hold the record.

Mr. Comstock said the locality West Mount, given in Smith's List for some of Mr. Harvey J. Mitchell's records, was an error for Westwood.

Mr. Comstock spoke of his visit on April 26 to Old Bridge and Spotswood, where there was much yellow gravel and a modified pine barren region, and where he found five male *Anthocharis genutia* and the food plant of the species *Arabis lyrata*.

Mr. Roberts said he had collected this species in the "Texas" section of Spotswood, practically the same locality, 25 years ago.

Mr. Davis exhibited in Riker mounts, small huckleberry bushes with the silken sand grain covered tubes of *Prionapteryx nebulifera* attached, which he had collected at Yaphank, May 18, 1913. The tubes were about four inches long and thicker than a lead pencil and led from an enlarged underground chamber, where the larva was to be found, to the foliage. Among the records for the species are Florida, Texas and Pine Barrens of New Jersey, so that this Yaphank record extends the known range considerably northward.

Mr. Davis also exhibited a living specimen of *Coscinoptera dominicana*, with the cocoon from which it had recently emerged and a still unopened cocoon, both collected at Roselle Park, N. J., on April 13, in a nest of *Formica schaufussi* under a log. The adults of this species are found from May to July on the foliage of various plants, sumach (Chittenden), sourgum, oak and wild grape (Blatchley), *Quercus nana* (Davis at Yaphank, May 18); cocoons have been found at Newfoundland, N. J., under stones, with *Formica schaufussi* as in the Roselle Park instance and emerged May 18. Professor Wheeler also mentions finding the cocoons at Bronxville, N. Y., April 19, 1908.

Dr. Lutz, reverting to the discussion on environment, quoted a passage from Tutt's "Melanism and Melanochroism" in which it was pointed out that "food had nothing to do with the peculiarity of the Rannoch fauna (of Scotland) or in a wider sense, the Alpine fauna," the general deduction of the author being that the phenomena to which his book is devoted are correlated with conditions of moisture.

Mr. Engelhardt placed on record the capture on April 27 on Hempstead plains, of *Graphiphora garmani*, previously known from Illinois and north-western regions, except for specimens caught at east New York by Mr. Shoemaker.

Mr. Engelhardt also exhibited a moth caught at Central Park, Long Island, which thus far has not been identified with any known species of genus.

Mr. Grossbeck exhibited as a monstrosity, a specimen of *Heterocampa inornata*, which came to light in Florida, in which the head of the larva is attached to the head of the moth.

Mr. Wintersteiner placed on record the capture of two specimens of *Cercyon littoralis* at Stony Point in September.

On motion it was voted to omit the June meetings.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 7.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held October 7, 1913, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History. President Dr. Raymond C. Osburn in the chair, and sixteen members and three visitors present.

The President read letters of Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson and Morris K. Jesup dated in December, 1892, asking and granting permission for the Society to hold its meetings in the American Museum, which letters had been forwarded to him by Mr. Beutenmuller.

Mr. Schaeffer, as the only member in continuous attendance during the intervening twenty-one years, recalled the meetings held previous to December, 1892, at the residences of various members, and in the German American School on Madison Avenue, where Mr. Harris also recalled being present as a visitor.

Mr. deVyver read a report of the Jubilee meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, August 27 to 29, which he attended with Dr. Felt, as delegate from this Society.

Mr. Davis reported briefly on his visit to Florida in September, during which he made collections at Jacksonville, Titusville, Miami, Cocoanut Grove, Big Pine Key and Key West. At Titusville he was fortunate in securing quarters at LaGrange, about three miles from the station amid congenial surroundings, and at Big Pine Key also, with the Sands family. Many West Indian insects were found there and on the gumbo limbo trees at Key West. Mr. Davis exhibited a living *Conocephalus mexicanus fuscostriatus* found at night by the use of the lantern, and the skin it was shedding when caught. He commented on the sharp little pads of wings. He also spoke of the large number of cicadas obtained by the use of a gun loaded with mustard shot.

Mr. Sleight, who accompanied Mr. Davis, brought out the hardships of the journey, due to the large number of mosquitos and red bugs encountered. The latter were found the first day at Jacksonville and continued throughout the journey to be very annoying, while the mosquitos were so abundant at Big Pine Key that even Mr. Davis was forced to run on one occasion.

Mr. Leng spoke of his visit to Cuba with Dr. Lutz, who was still on the island, explaining the necessity of some acquaintance with its fauna in dealing with that of Florida. Up to the time of his return, Cabanas and Esperanza on the north coast had been visited to compare their mangrove swamps and beaches with those of Florida; the pine woods at Llanada, seven or eight miles south of Pinar del Rio, for similar comparison with the pine fauna of Florida; and the more mountainous region near Vinales for general collecting. Mr. Leng said the material gathered and the collections of Gundlach and Poey would need careful study before any definite comparison could be made, but it was already evident that striking resemblances mixed with equally striking contrasts would be the result, especially in the western part of Cuba. He also spoke of the kindness of Dr. Britton, of the Botanical Garden, in indicating the places where Floridian trees would be found, and of Dr. Carlos de la Torre, of Havana.

Mr. Barber said he had spent July and August at Vienna, Va., near Washington, and in constant communication with Mr. McAtee and other Washington entomologists, visiting Plum Point, Plummer's Island and other places of interest, incidentally adding four species of Hemiptera to the Plummer's Island list.

Mr. Sherman had also visited Vienna from September 15 to 25.

Mr. Pollard spoke briefly of his trip to Twin Lakes, Conn., with Mr. J. W. Angell.

Dr. Forbes said he had devoted some time during the past summer to dissections of the muscular system of caterpillars, following the neglected work in 1760 of Leone, of The Hague.

Mr. Shoemaker said he also had yielded to the lure of Washington, where he spent eleven days in June and the same again in September.

Mr. Dow said that editorial duties had consumed the greater part of his time, bringing him into contact with entomologists rather than insects. He gave the members news and messages from Colonel Casey, Professor Fall, Dr. van Dyke, Carl Fuchs, Dr. Fenyès, Dr. Walther Horn, Mr. Bowditch and others.

Mr. Hall spoke of his endeavor to obtain a complete representation of the variations of *Satyrus alope*, and visits made in that connection to Long Island, New Jersey, Adirondacks, White Mountains, Maine, etc. He also exhibited *Erebus odora* from Sussex Co., N. J.

Mr. Engelhardt described his three weeks visit to Stowe, Vt., and the summit of Mt. Mansfield in June. He said the situation was most agreeable and the catch of Lepidoptera by the use of acetylene light at night quite extraordinary, 1,500 specimens having been caught in twelve nights. The Labrador Tea was plentiful on the summit, and he had, therefore, hopes of duplicating some of the captures made the year before in Labrador and Newfoundland, but the collecting was not good on account of the high winds prevailing, and his collecting was done in the valley. A remarkable feature also was the abundance of *Malachius æneus* of which 100 specimens were

taken by sweeping meadow grasses. Dr. Forbes confirmed the effect of high winds by his own experiences.

Mr. Harris spoke of his visit to Asheville, N. C., in May, where he obtained a fine series of *Cicindela splendida*, but failed to find *C. patruela* and *C. unipunctata*.

In the valley of the French Broad he observed numbers of hellgrammites crawling on the moist sand, which Mr. Davis said were probably leaving the water to transform.

Mr. Harris also spoke of his visit to Callicoon, on the Delaware River, with Mr. Davis and Mr. Leng, to obtain *Cicindela marginipennis* at the locality visited by Schaupp about forty years ago, and of his unpleasant experiences with an irate farmer.

Mr. Schaeffer spoke of his own work on Long Island during the year, and of the excellent work of Mr. Nicolay, of the Brooklyn Society.

On invitation, Mr. Nicolay described the localities at Bellport and Wading River, his captures of *Carabus sylvosus*, *Calosoma wilcoxi* and *frigidum*, *Temnochila virescens* and other interesting species. *Clerus ichneumoneus* was found running actively up and down a telegraph pole while *Sandalus niger* was collected on the Palisades on the instalment plan, portions of two dead specimens being patched to make one perfect specimen.